(iv) Rules have been proposed regulating mass feeding in fairs and festivals.

(v) All the Departmental staff have been educating the public regarding food poisoning and how to av id the same.

(*e*) Yes. Wheat has been sealed. No poison was detected after chemical analysis.

NOTICE OF MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE AGAINST THE MINISTRY.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Notices of no-confidence motions against the present Ministry have been received from the following members of the Legislative Assembly:

Sri B. K. Puttaramiah
Sri J. B. Mallaradhya (3 notices)
Sri B. Sham Sunder
Sri C. J. Muckannappa
Sri C. M. Arumugham
Sri V. S. Patil
Sri U. M. Madappa
Sri J. Venkatappa

Out of these 8, I am inclined to put before the House the motion given notice of by Sri B. K. Puttaramiah because it is comprehensive and covers all the other motions and he has also been correct in asking for leave of the House to move the motion. According to rule 153, he has to ask for leave of the House. After that I will put it before the House.

†Sri B. K. PUTTARAMIAH (Channapatna).—Sir, I beg leave to move the no-confidence motion against the present Ministry in Mysore State headed by Sri B. D. Jatti, B.A., LL.B., for the following reasons;

> "The Ministry h ve failed to tone up the administration at all levels to meet the growing demands of the State in several sectors of Governmental activity for securing efficiency in administration and quick despatch of work.

In the Constitution of many Committees set by the Government of Mysore, more than 90 per cent of the Members belong to the Ruling party, out of all proportion to the needs of the situation and in utter disregard of health democratic conventions.

The Ministry has failed to satisfactorily tackle the problems of unemployment and underemployment during the Second Five-Year plan

In the matter of industrialisation, the Government have been adopting a policy of discrimination against enterprising local

(Sri B. D. JATTI)

industrialists and encouraging outsiders even when there is no dearth of local capacity to launch industrial enterpises, whether major, small scale or rural and cottage industries.

The Ministry has failed in its duty to maintain high academic standards in Education at all levels including the University and in regard to University Education and Administration in particular, they have disowned responsibility for maladministration.

In the field of co-operation, the Ministry had deliberately fovoured their own party men to dominate the several co-operative institutions and when glaring cases of misappropriation and defalcation of public funds were brought to their attention to book the offenders, there is an obvious tendency on their part to screen the offenders on party consideration.

In respect of the Sharavathi project, there have been many serious irregularities in calling for tenders placing contracts and in the execution of several stage of work, which have involved the State in wasteful expenditure running to lakhs and lakhs of rupees and the Ministry has failed to institute even a proper enquiry by a Committee consisting of technical personnel and representatives of both Houses of Legislature.

In the matter of Government owned and managed industires, no steps have been taken to assess the extent to which they have been functioning satisfactorily and to find out ways and means of minimising the losses incurred by them and of maximising industrial production. The Ministry has failed to prevent a type of "post Office Socialism" that is developing in respect of the public Sector enterprises in Mysore.

There have been occasions when unwarranted interference with the functioning of the Judiciary is abundantly in evidence and there is a wanton flouting of the authority of even the High Court of Mysore in not implementing their legal decisions.

'In the administration of Law and Order and particularly in police matters, there is no sense of security in the mind of the average citizen in Mysore and respectable persons have been deliberately insulted,harassed and disgraced, to satisfy the whims and fancies of those in authority. The number of murder cases that go undetected, that end in aquittal and that do not even see the light of day is alarmingly on the increase, much to the discomfiture of peace loving citizens of the State. The police who are to be the guardians of the rights and liberty of the average citizen and whose duty it is to ensure safety and guard the property of the people, are themselves active promoters of lawlessness.

In matters of recruitment to the State Service, the State public Service Commission which has a statutory existence is more often ignored and on the flimsiest of grounds, their recommendations are by passed. just to favour the members of the Ruling Party.

The recent decisions of Government to expand the present Ministry by the addition of four more Ministers is a deliberate attempt to cater to the whims and fancies of the dissident group in the Ruling party. It is a clear evidence of the callousness of the present Ministry to respect the wishes of the Legislature and at any rate, it is contray to democratic traditions. It is not in public interest, nor is it in accordance with public policy and sound canons of administration.

The recent elections to the village panchayats and to the Taluk Boards, as part of a scheme of democratic decentralisation, have clearly proved the dominating and undue influence of the Ruling party and their unwarranted interference in the normal processes of elections. The result has been that these time honoured institutions have become hot-beds of petty politics and have endangered the peaceful atmosphere of these rural republics. The most alarming trend of this attitude of the Ministry is that these local self-governing bodies have been used by them as agents for their political activity and for laying foundations for the General Elections of 1962.

The activities of the Anti-Corruption Department bring to light prominently that needless harassment is being caused to high placed officers of Government on whimsical grounds by those in authority denying bare justice to them by placing them under suspension, even when circumstances do not warrant such extreme steps being taken. The Anti-Corruption Department has virtually reduced itself to the position of an engine of unreasonable oppression and annoyance to the officials and non-officials alike. It is being used as powerful weapon in the hands of Ministers and oftentimes being positively misused.

The recent sad spectacle of the dissident group in the Congress Legislature party levelling as many as 29 charges of corruption, inefficiency, maladministration, nepotism, etc., etc., against the present Ministry and the subsequent rapproachment which culminated in the expansion of Ministry is a clear proof if proof was needed of "partners in Crime" trying to make up between themselves and reducing democracy to a farce".

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That leave be granted to move the following motion; that this House has no confidence in the present Ministry for the following reasons:

> "The Ministry have failed to tone up the administration at all levels to meet the growing demands of the State in several sectors of Governmental activity for securing efficiency in administration and quick despatch of work.

In the Constitution of many Committees set by the Government of Mysore, more than 90 per cent of the Members belong to the Ruling party, out of all proportion to the needs of the situation and in utter disregard of health democratic conventions.

(Mr. Speaker)

The Ministry has failed to satisfactorily tackle the problems of unemployment and under-employment during the Second Five-Year plan.

In the matter of industrialisation, the Government have been adopting a policy of discrimination against enterprising local industrialists and encouraging outsiders even when there is no dearth of local capacity to launch industrial enterprises, whether major, small scale or rural and cottage industries.

The Ministry has failed in its duty to maintain high academic standards in Education at all levels including the University and in regard to University Education and Administration in particular, they have disowned responsibility for maladministration.

In the field of co- operation, the Ministry had deliberately favoured their own party men to dominate the several co-operative institutions and when glaring cases of misappropriation and defalcation of public funds were brought to their attention to book the offenders, there is an obvious tendency on their part to screen the offenders on party considerations.

In respect of the Sharavathi Project, there have been many serious irregularities in calling for tenders, placing contracts and in the execution of several stages of work, which have involved the State in wasteful expenditure running to lakhs and lakhs of rupees and the Ministry has failed to institute even a proper enquiry by a Committee consisting of technical personnel and representatives of both Houses of Legislature.

In the matter of Government owned and managed industries, no steps have been taken to assess the extent to which they have been functioning satisfactorily and find out ways and means of minimising the losses incurred by them and of maximising industrial production. The Ministry has failed to prevent a type of "post Office Socialism" that is developing in respect of the public Sector enterprises in Mysore.

There have been occasions when unwarranted interference with the functioning of the Judiciary is abundantly in evidence and there is a wanton flouting of the authority of even the High Court of Mysore in not implementing their legal decisions ;

In the administration of Law and Order and particularly in Police matters, there is no sense of security in the mind of the average citizen in Mysore and respectable persons have been deliberately itsulted, harassed and disgraced, to satisfy the whims and fancies of those in authority. The number of murder cases that go undetected, that end in aquittal and that do not even see the light of day is alarmingly on the increase, much to the discomfiture of peace loving citizens on the State. The police who are to be the guardians of the rights and liberty of the average citizen and whose duty it is to ensure safety and guard the property of the people, are themselves active promoters of lawlessness.

In matters of recruitment to the State Service, the State public Service Commission which has a statutory existence is more often ignored and on the flimsiest of grounds their recommendations are bypassed, just to favour the members of the Ruling Party.

The recent decisions of Government to expand the present Ministry by the addition of four more Ministers is a deliberate attempt to cater to the whims and fancies of the dissident group in the Ruling party. It is a clear evidence of the callousness of the present Ministry to respect the wishes of the Legislature and at any rate, it is contrary to democratic traditions. It is not in public interest, nor is it in accordance with public policy and sound canons of administration.

The recent elections to the village panchayats and to the Taluk Boards, as part of a Scheme of democratic decentralisation, have clearly proved the dominating and undue influence of the Ruling Party and their unwarranted interference in the normal processes of elections. The result has been that these time honoured institutions have become hot-beds of petty politics and have endangered the peaceful atmosphere of these rural republics. The most alarming trend of this attitude of the Ministry is that these local self-governing bodies have been used by them as agents for their political activity and for laying foundations for the General Elections of 1962.

The activities of the Anti-Corruption Department bring to light prominently that needless harassment is being caused to high placed officers of Government on whimsical grounds by those in authority denying bare justice to them by placing them under suspension, even when circumstances do not warrant such extreme steps being taken. The Anti-Corruption Department has virtually reduced itself to the position of an engine of unreasonable oppression and annoyance to the officials and non-officials alike. It is being used as powerful weapon in the hands of Ministers and often times being positively misused.

The recent sad spectacle of the dissident group in the Congress Legislature Party levelling as many as 29 charges of corruption, inefficiency, mal-administration, nepotism, etc., etc., against the present Ministry and the subsequent rapproachment which culminated in the expansion of Ministry is clear proof, if proof was needed of "partners in Crime" trying to make up between themselves and reducing democracy to a farce."

Mr. SPEAKER.—Those who are in favour of leave being granted will please rise in their seats. (More than thirty members stood up). It is more than 30. So leave is granted. Now, a date has to be fixed.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—When will it be fixed ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—A day or days between this day and the expiry of the third day.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—We would like to know the date on which it is likely to be taken up. Secondly, You are also to fix the total time for debate.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I will talk it over with the Leader of the Opposition.

Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address.

Debate (*contd.*)

2.–30 P.M.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವೆಂಕಟೇಗೌಡ.—ಮಾನ್ಯಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳೆ. ನಾನು ನಿನ್ನೆಯ ದಿನ ಮೂರನೇ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯ 250 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಏನಿದೆಯೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇಷ್ಟು ಕಡಮೆಗೆ ಇಳಿಸಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೆ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೂ ಕೂಡ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾದ ಒಂದು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ನಿಶ್ಚಿತಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಮಾಡದೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದು ಈ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಒಂದು ದುರ್ದೈವವೆಂದು ನಾನು ಅಂದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈಗ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂಗತಿ ಒಂದು ಎಂದರೆ, ಎರಡನೆಯ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅನೇಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗದೆ, ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಒಂದು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಮೂರನೆಯ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ spill-over programmeನಿಂದ, ಈ 250 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 16 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಯನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಒಂದು ಅಗತ್ಯ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತ ಮಾಡಿಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಮೂರನೆಯ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ದುಡ್ಡು ಸಾಲದು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಯೋಚನೆಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಈ ಸಂಧರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನೀರಾವರಿ, ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ, ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸೋಷಿಯಲ್ ಸರ್ವಿಸಸ್, ಎಂದರೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ, ನಿಮ್ನವರ್ಗದವರು ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಂದುಳಿದವರ ಹಿತಸಾಧನೆಗಾಗಿ ಏನು ದುಡ್ಡನ್ನು ಮೀಸಲಾಗಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೋ, ಆ ದುಡ್ಡಿನಿಂದ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಒಂದು ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜನತೆಯ ಹಿತಸಾಧನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೂರನೆಯ ಯೋಜನೆಯಿಂದ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಯಾರಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಮೂರನೆಯ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಕರಡಿನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಅನೇಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ, ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗಾದರೂ ಆಶಾದಾಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಕಾಣಿಸಿತ್ತು. ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಏರ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನಮ್ಮ ನೆರೆಹೊರೆಯ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಜನರ ಆಶೋತ್ತರಗಳೇನಿವೆಯೋ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಈಡೇರಿಸತಕ್ಕಂಥ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಫಲವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಈ ಸಂಧರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಲಿಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ, ಸುಮಾರು 4½ ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು ಬಂದಾಗ, ಅಕ್ಕಪಕ್ಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಜನರು ತಾವು ಕೂಡ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂಘಟಿತರಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಚಳುವಳಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಆಸಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನೂ ತೋರಿಸಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಕಾಣಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಜೋನರ್ ಕಾನ್ಸಿಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೇಂದ್ರಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ನಡೆಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಡೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ರಾಜ್ಯಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳೊಡನೆ ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಕೂಡ ಮಾಡದೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದು ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ವಿಶಾಧಕರ. 3–4 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಶಾಸನಸಭೆಗಳೊಳಗೂ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಲೇ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ. ಹೊರರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ದೇಶದ ಜನ ತಮ್ಮ ಆಶೋತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಈಡೇರಿಸಲು ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಚಳುವಳಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗಿದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಆ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ವಿಲೀನೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಗಮನಕೊಡದೆ ಇರುವುದು ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ